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# *The Health of Andover*

Annual Report of the  
Medical Officer of Health  
1960



THE HEALTH OF ANDOVER

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

1960

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BOROUGH OF ANDOVER

1960

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Mayor

Councillor P.S. Batchelor

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PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman

Councillor Lt. Col. A.F. Smith

Vice-Chairman

Councillor L.A.J. Coloman

Members

His Worship The Mayor  
Councillor H. Randall  
Councillor J.H. Gardner  
Councillor Mrs. M.E. Price  
Councillor G. Lynn  
Councillor F.R. Samuels

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STAFF

Medical Officer of Health

A. C. Howard, M.D., B.S.(Lond.)., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector &  
Perough Shops Acts Inspector

A. R. Tarrant, M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspector

R. D. Prichard, M.A.P.H.I.

Medical Officer of Health's Secretary

Miss M. B. Lowman

Clerk

Mrs. P. Portsmouth

Student Public Health Inspector

R. L. Barry

OUTDOOR STAFF

Rodent Operator

A. Prosser

General Assistant (Part-Time Rodent Work)

D. Mundy

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BOROUGH OF ANDOVER  
PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

September, 1961.

To His Worship the Mayor,

Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Andover:

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the Borough for the year 1960.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the mid-year population of the Borough was 16,460, an increase of 510 on the figure for 1959, so, although the natural increase of population i.e. the net gain of births over deaths was only 107, it would appear that the expansion of the Borough has already started!

The Vital Statistics again show little change from previous years, and again compare favourably, but do not differ significantly from the National rates for England and Wales.

The incidence of infectious diseases was again low, and no serious infectious diseases occurred. There is little doubt that the poliomyelitis vaccination campaign has had a good effect in reducing the incidence of the disease throughout the country.

Following the Slaughterhouse Regulations (1958) and the expiry of the lease of the old site, the Council wisely decided to invest in a new abattoir which was built on a very good site within the precincts of the Borough. Apart from a few difficulties when it started, it is now functioning satisfactorily and is one of the most up-to-date Slaughterhouses in the country, and the through-put of animals is steadily increasing.

This was a very wise decision, especially in view of the subsequent decision of the Council to agree to co-operate with the London County Council and the Hampshire County Council to accept some of the London population overspill with necessary industries to the extent of some 20,000 people in the next 20 years. With the natural increase of population and a certain amount of private immigration it is estimated that the population of the town will reach 48,000 by 1981.

During the year, progress continued steadily with the Slum Clearance programme and several new clearance areas were declared. The Council wisely decided on an extensive new housing programme which was urgently required, including the especially imaginative projects of St. Ann's House, and the block of 20 flats in Clarendon Avenue.

I believe that one of the most urgent requirements for the health and welfare of the Borough is the construction of the proposed new East-West Traffic By-Pass. The traffic congestion, noise and fumes at week-ends, particularly in the summer months is rapidly becoming intolerable, and I think Andover deserves a high degree of priority in this matter which I believe it will at last obtain, thanks to the proposed town expansion scheme.

The increasing numbers of people who make their permanent homes in caravans are creating new social and public health problems in many areas.

Following Sir Arton Wilson's interesting report on "Caravans as Homes" which was published in 1959, the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, was enacted and welcomed by most Local Authorities for giving the more control over conditions both in the caravans themselves and on the site

Unfortunately, it is difficult in many cases for planning authorities to allocate enough land for this purpose by giving permanent planning permission to satisfy the demand, and unless long term permission is given, it is hardly reasonable to expect a site operator to invest large sums of money in complying with the site conditions which are necessary for health reasons. This is especially true at the present time in the Borough of Andover where the future use of land is uncertain owing to the proposed town development plan.

I believe residential caravan sites can expect a low degree of priority from the Planning Authority, and unless the Council can initiate a scheme to meet the demands of the increasing numbers of residential caravanners which must be expected to come to the town, the situation is likely to deteriorate. There is, however, little doubt that in the long run, the Act will ultimately lead to improved conditions for the majority of caravan dwellers, although overcrowding of individual caravans is sure to occur until the supply of permanent houses catches up with the demand.

During the year, the Council decided to employ a Student Public Health Inspector, and accordingly Robert Barry started his training in May. This was another wise decision, as the expansion of Andover in the next few years will necessitate an increase in staff.

Finally, I should like to congratulate the Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. A. R. Tarrant, on completing twenty-five years service with the Borough Council. I have always found his expert knowledge of the town extremely valuable, and I trust he will be able to serve the Council for many more years.

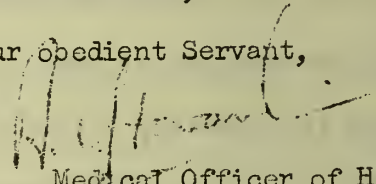
I have to thank the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their support and encouragement, the Chief Public Health Inspector for his contribution to the report on the hygiene and sanitary circumstances of the Borough, and all the staff of the Public Health Department for their assistance and co-operation, especially my secretary, Miss M. B. Lowman.

My thanks are also due to the Borough Surveyor and Housing Manager for information on the activities of their Departments, which has been invaluable to me in the production of this report.

I remain, Mr. Mayor,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'H. H. H. H.', is written over the typed name.

Medical Officer of Health.

General Statistics  
(1951 figures in  
brackets)

Area (in acres)	6,381	(6,381)
Registrar General's estimate of mid-year population	16,460	(15,950)
1951 Census figure	14,661	
Number of inhabited houses	4,882	(4,675)
Rateable Value	£277,222	(£269,815)
Sum represented by penny rate	£1109.0s.8.15d (£1078-17s-4.2d)	

The population trend of Andover is as follows:-

1952	15,430	1956	15,940
1953	15,440	1957	16,150
1954	15,600	1958	16,070
1955	15,680	1959	15,950
	1960	16,460	

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Vital Statistics

		<u>Births</u>	
		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total Live Births	288	157	131
Legitimate Live Births	281	154	127
Illegitimate Live Births	7	3	4
Still Births	7	4	3

		<u>Birth Rates</u>	
		<u>Andover Borough</u>	<u>England &amp; Wales</u>
Live Birth Rate		17.5	17.1
Comparability Factor		0.99	
Corrected Birth Rate		17.3	
Still Birth Rate		23.7	19.8
Illegitimate Birth Rate		2.4 per cent.	

		<u>Deaths (All Causes)</u>	
		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total	181	87	94
Infant Deaths	5	5	0
Neonatal Deaths	3	3	0
Early Neonatal Deaths	2	2	0
Maternal Deaths	0		

		<u>Death Rates</u>	
		<u>Andover Borough</u>	<u>England &amp; Wales</u>
All Causes		11.0	11.5
Comparability Factor		0.88	
Corrected Rate		9.7	
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1000 total births		Nil	

		<u>Infant Mortality</u>	
		<u>Andover Borough</u>	<u>England &amp; Wales</u>
Total Infant Mortality Rate		17.4	21.7
Legitimate Mortality Rate		17.8	
Illegitimate Mortality Rate		Nil	

		<u>Neonatal Mortality</u>	
		<u>Andover Borough</u>	<u>England &amp; Wales</u>
Neonatal Mortality Rate		10.4	15.6
Perinatal Mortality Rate		30.5	32.9
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate		6.9	

(The Birth and Death Rates are calculated per 1000 of the population.  
The Infantile and Neonatal Mortality Rates are calculated per 1000 live birth  
The Still Birth and Perinatal Mortality Rates are calculated per 1000 total  
live and still.  
The Illegitimate Birth Rate is calculated as a percentage of total live birth

(a) Live Births

A total of 288 live births occurred during the year, 157 boys and 131 girls. The live Birth Rate, corrected for age and sex distribution by the Registrar-General's comparability factor was 17.3 per thousand population. The rate for England and Wales for 1959 was 17.1.

(b) Still Birth Rate

The number of still births was 7, giving a still birth rate of 23.7 per thousand total births (live and still). The figure for England and Wales was 19.8 per thousand total births (live and still).

(c) Deaths

The total number of deaths registered during the year was 181, 87 males and 94 females. This gives a local death rate, corrected by the Registrar-General's comparability factor for age and sex distribution of 9.7 per thousand population. This again compares favourably with the rate for England and Wales of 11.5 per thousand.

The chief causes of death were proportionately:-

1. Diseases of the Heart and Circulatory System      These conditions caused 79 deaths or 44.4% of all deaths. Of these, 11 male and 16 female deaths were due to coronary artery disease (14.5% of the total deaths).
2. Cancer      Cancers of various types accounted for 21 deaths (11.5%). Of these, 4 were due to lung cancer, 3 in males and 1 female.
3. Apoplexies or Vascular Lesions of the Central Nervous System  
These accounted for 26 deaths (14.4%).
4. Respiratory Diseases  
These accounted for 15 deaths (8.3%).

In addition, there were 3 deaths from respiratory tuberculosis, and 3 cases of accidental death of which one was associated with motor vehicles.

Infantile, Neonatal, and Early Neonatal Mortality

Infant deaths totalled 5, and of these deaths 3 occurred during the first month, and 2 during the first week of life. These figures give a low infantile mortality rate of 17.4, a Neonatal Rate of 10.4, and an Early Neonatal Rate of 6.9 per thousand live births.

Perinatal Mortality

The Perinatal Mortality Rate which is a combination of the early neonatal deaths (under one week) and the still births, is 30.5, considerably lower than the rate for 1959 of 43.3.

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Infectious Diseases

It will be seen that the incidence of notifiable infectious disease was again low during the year, and apart from 2 cases of Sonne dysentery and 2 cases of infection with Salmonella Typhi-murium, no serious notifiable diseases were reported. There was one other incident of food poisoning at a residential school in the Borough in which 15 of the pupils were taken ill after eating some reheated mincemeat. The symptoms fortunately were not very severe, and rapid recovery followed. The cause of the outbreak was unfortunately never proved, but the symptoms were typical of some toxic type of food poisoning due to B. Welchii or Staphylococcal infection of the meat.

Of the non-notifiable diseases, both mumps and chicken-pox were fairly widespread, and in addition, there were a few cases of aseptic meningitis, believed to be due to an entero-virus infection which was fairly widespread in the country during the summer and autumn of 1960. In all cases, complete recovery was reported.

Tuberculosis

One new case of respiratory tuberculosis was notified in a young man of 23 years.

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Immunisation and Vaccination

Anterior Poliomyelitis

During 1960, the Minister of Health decided to extend the poliomyelitis vaccination scheme to include all persons up to the age of 40 years, except for some priority groups where vaccination was offered free up to any age.

On the whole, the response in the Borough was fairly good, though not so good as in the younger age groups in 1959.

The total numbers vaccinated during the year were:-

<u>Children Under 15</u>		<u>Young Adults(16-25)</u>		<u>Adults (26-40)</u>	
<u>2nd</u> <u>Injections</u>	<u>3rd</u> <u>Injections</u>	<u>2nd</u> <u>Injections</u>	<u>3rd</u> <u>Injections</u>	<u>2nd</u> <u>Injections</u>	<u>3rd</u> <u>Injections</u>
402	854	117	825	595	246

There is little doubt that poliomyelitis vaccination has influenced the incidence rate of the disease, because the national incidence in 1960 was the lowest for 15 years.

Unfortunately, the protection given by the killed vaccine is by no means permanent, and it seems that booster doses will be required at definite interval if the disease is to be kept under control. During the year, trials were made of the attenuated living vaccine which is given orally instead of by injection, and there is little doubt that this will one day be the accepted method of producing immunity, as the effects are probably more permanent.

Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus

Immunisation against these three infections was continued using the very popular triple antigen most frequently, although separate antigens were sometimes employed in a few instances against diphtheria and whooping cough either separately or together.

During the autumn months, the primary schools were visited and booster doses given to those children whose parents consented, and who had entered the schools during the previous twelve months.

During the past few years occasional outbreaks of diphtheria seem to be on the increase, and there is little doubt that the acceptance rate of this immunisation has tended to drop throughout the country. If the disease is to be kept under control it is of vital importance that not less than 70 per cent. of children should be fully protected both in infancy and during the years at school.

The numbers of immunisations done in the Borough are set out in the Table in Appendix 'H'.

Vaccination Against Smallpox

The County Medical Officer informs me that 188 infants under 1 year were vaccinated during the year. This represents 65.8% of the total number of babies born during the year, as compared with 58.4% in 1959.

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National Assistance Act 1948 - Section 47

No formal action was taken under this Section during the year.  
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Administration of Health Services  
National Health Service Act, 1948.

The administration of these devolved services is carried out by the Andover and Kingsclere District Health Sub-Committee of the County Council. The County Council is the Local Health Authority, but the District Health Sub-Committee has at its disposal a considerable amount of information and knowledge of the local districts and an important, if not spectacular side of the work, is the appointment of district nurses and midwives.

Meetings are held at Andover and Kingsclere in 8 months of each year.

Reports are submitted on infectious diseases, births and deaths, inspection of nurseries, immunisation and vaccination, midwifery and maternity services, home help services, nursing accommodation, and matters of health importance, in which the three districts have a common interest.

Each District Council in addition to three nominated Councillors appoints two co-opted members, who usually represent a voluntary organisation such as the W.V.S., the Red Cross or St. John's Ambulance Brigade, and in this way valuable assistance is obtained.

During the year, much interest was taken in a pilot scheme for a "Meals on Wheels" service for old people in the Highclere and Woolton Hill area, and the Sub-Committee is hoping that it may be possible to extend this service to cover the whole area in due course. This service is of great value in preventing malnutrition in elderly people living alone and in many cases enables them to retain their independence in their own homes, thereby reducing the demand on the County Welfare Department for institutional care.

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Housing

I am grateful to the Housing Manager for the following report on housing progress during the year:-

The only Council dwellings completed during 1960 were 20 flats at Clarendon Avenue, although work was well advanced on the block of 33 aged persons flatlets at St. Ann's House, Suffolk Road.

Work also commenced on the 12 one-bedroom bungalows at The Drove, and these will provide a more balanced estate, as at present there are 322 Council houses and flats in this area, none of which are of the one-bedroom type, and none specifically provided for the aged.

There are a further 10 houses under construction at the Wolverdene Close site, and these will complete this small estate which was commenced as long ago as 1956 with the project of houses for sale to applicants on the Council waiting list.

The waiting list remains fairly constant, and at the end of 1960 numbered 446 applicants, and still shows a large proportion of aged persons (131) and applicants requiring smaller accommodation. There are about 30 applicants living in caravans, mostly couples with one child.

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Public Supply

The water supply to the town has been maintained and covers the whole Borough area, except a few isolated dwellings, plus a small fringe area at Smannell and Little London in the Rural District, and minor improvements and extensions of the reticulation system have been carried out.

Detailed plans have been submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for a 1 million gallon reservoir at the Micheldever Road site and it is hoped work on this additional storage will commence in 1961.

The Borough Council have agreed to the terms offered by the Southampton Water Undertaking for the regrouping of the Water Undertakings in North West Hampshire with that Authority, and the scheme should be submitted for the approval of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in 1961.

Private Supplies

(i) Pickett Twenty (15 houses)

Number with wells	1
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(ii) Smannell and Woodhouse (12 houses)

Number with bores	3
-------------------	---

(iii) Charlton and Foxcotte (127 houses)

Number with wells	3
-------------------	---

Number with bores	3
-------------------	---

(iv) Knights Enham (13 houses)

Number with wells	1
-------------------	---

(v) East Anton (11 houses)

Number with bores	4
-------------------	---

(2 take supply from deep bore  
at watercress bed adjacent)

(vi) Picket Piece - Ox-Drove (66 houses)

Number with wells	-	7
Number with bores	-	9
+(5 caravans)	(One public building)	

It will be seen from the above that 31 dwellings, 5 caravans and one public building, take a supply of water from sources other than a public main. The main supply is readily available except in the case of 6 dwellings and one caravan.

10 samples of water were taken from private wells with the result that three wells were found to be polluted. Statutory action to close two wells under the provision of the Public Health Act, 1936, (Section 140) was found necessary by the Public Health Committee, and the result of this action will be shown in next year's report.

Supplies to Dairies and Dairy Farms

The duty of ensuring that dairy farms are provided with a supply of water suitable for the requirements of the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1959, passed to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food on October 1st, 1949. There are eleven such farms within the Borough, nine of which take a main supply.

One dairy pasteurising milk derives its water supply from a bore on the premises and 9 samples taken and submitted for bacteriological examination proved satisfactory.

Main Supply

Sampling

12 samples were taken from selected points and submitted for bacteriological examination and proved satisfactory.

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There are nine persons registered as distributors of milk and eight premises registered as dairies within the Borough. The W.I. is registered as a distributor of cream for their Friday market at the Star and Garter Yard.

The County Council has delegated its powers in respect of the licensing and supervision of pasteurising plants to the Borough Council. Licences issued under the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949 - 1953, are as follows:-

Dealers (Pasteuriser's) Licences	-	4
Dealers (Sterilised) Licences	-	2
Dealers (Pasteurised) Licences	-	7

Licences issued under the Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949 - 1954, are as follows:-

Dealers (Tuberculin Tested) Licences - 7

The Food and Drugs (Milk and Dairies and Artificial Cream) Act, 1950.

#### Specified Areas

The Borough is included in a specified area within which the retail sale of milk is restricted to designated milks, i.e. Pasteurised, Sterilised, and Tuberculin Tested.

#### Pasteurising Plants

Four milk pasteurising plants, two holder and two High Temperature Short Time type, were in operation within the Borough until November, when one small holder type plant ceased, the dealer concerned obtaining his milk bottled from one of the large plants.

### Samples from Dealers

43 samples of raw T.T. milk were taken for bacteriological examination, all of which satisfied the prescribed official tests.

A total of 201 samples were taken from pasteurising plants, 2 of which failed to satisfy the Phosphatase test, and for 60 of the samples, the Methylene Blue test was void.

9 samples of milk were taken from a slot machine, and all satisfied the prescribed tests.

3 samples of sterilised milk taken for the Turbidity test proved satisfactory.

### Samples from Schools

72 samples of pasteurised milk were taken from schools, 14 of which, in respect of the Methylene Blue test, were void.

### Biological Examination

4 samples of raw T.T. milk submitted for biological examination proved negative for Myco. Tuberculosis and Brucella Abortus.

### Milk Bottle Cleansing

386 bottles were taken during the year for bacteriological examination, 284 of which proved satisfactory, 90 fairly satisfactory, and 12 unsatisfactory.

### Statutory Action

Proceedings were taken against a dairyman as follows:-

#### (a) Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1959. (Regulation 27)

One dirty bottle containing milk bought from a shop.

The case was proved and a fine of £5. imposed.

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Disinfection and Disinfestation

Articles requiring steam disinfection are dealt with at St. John's Hospital, by arrangement. It was not found necessary to carry out any disinfection after infectious diseases during the year.

Disinfestation work was carried out at premises infested as follows:-

Ants	27	Slugs	2
Flies	27	Bugs	1
Cockroaches	5	Woodlice	1
Fleas	4	Woodworm	1
Beetles	4	Spiders	1
Bees	2	Moths	1
	Maggots	1	

Complaints of rabbits are referred to the Ministry of Agriculture,  
Fisheries and Food.  
A liquid, powder or smoke insecticide is applied as found necessary.

Requests were received for assistance in respect of nuisance from wasps, and 143 nests were destroyed, Lindane smoke fumers being effectively used in most cases.

Swimming Pools and Hot Baths

Borough Swimming Pool

The swimming pool has continued to furnish a service to the community limited by the capacity of the pool, and dressing accommodation.

Special attention is given to the purity of the water which is continually circulating at the rate of 13,800 gallons per hour, filtered and chlorinated. Chlorine residual tests are carried out daily and 42 samples were taken by Public Health Inspectors during the swimming season, one of which was unsatisfactory. Reports on all samples are posted on the notice board at the pool and are noted with interest by the public.

The Surveyor has supplied the following statistics for the year 1960:-

Bathers

Adults	2,859
Children	19,687
Special Organisations (Adults and Children)	1,321
	<hr/>
	23,867
	<hr/>

Groups School children 7,346

Spectators

Adults	1,146
Children	1,454
	<hr/>
	2,600
	<hr/>

The hot baths were closed in September, 1954, and have not been reopened.

Warner School Swimming Pool

It is satisfactory to report that the system of chlorination by hand  
sing has been superseded by the installation of a suitable automatic  
lorination plant.

14 samples were taken by Public Health Inspectors in the swimming season,  
1 of which were satisfactory.

dentControl

(1) Statistics Year Ended 31st December, 1960.

No. of complaints received and dealt with	185	(197) <sup>x</sup>
No. of premises surveyed	322	(454)
No. of premises treated	324	(373)

The figures in brackets relate to the corresponding period of 1959.

The total number of properties in the Borough at 31st March, 1960, was 5,574. This included 68 agricultural properties.

(2) Organisation

A free service is provided to domestic premises. Business and agricultural premises are treated on a cost of labour and materials basis.

(3) Hampshire No. 1 Workable Area Committee

The Committee held two meetings at Romsey and Andover during the year, the Council being represented on one occasion. The object of the Committee is to achieve the co-ordination of the work of Rodent Control by the constituent Local Authorities.

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Sanitation

344 houses are not connected to a main sewerage system and 12 houses connected to the main sewer have bucket or chemical closets. Three houses with cesspools and two without drainage were provided with septic tanks, and one new house was built with septic tank drainage. There will be a considerable reduction in the number of cesspools when the sewer extension to the Barlows Lane area is finished next year.

The clearing of blocked drains and water closets is treated as a public health service and 140 of these were cleared forthwith by the out-door staff without charge. Repairs and improvements to drains and sanitary fittings were effected at 8 premises and 25 hydraulic and smoke tests were applied in connection with this work.

### Sewerage

The Borough Surveyor, Mr. J. C. Middleton-Taylor, reports that the scheme of foul sewerage for the Winchester Road, Chestnut Avenue, Barlows Lane area has been commenced, and it is hoped it will be completed by the end of the year. The completion of this scheme will mean that the whole of the built-up area of the Borough has main drainage available.

The scheme for the reconstruction of the sewers in Junction Road area referred to in the Annual Report for 1959 has been commenced and it is hoped to complete the work by the end of 1961.

### Sewage Treatment

Minor modifications at the Sewage Works to improve the quality of the effluent have been carried out and the standard of purity of the effluent stated by the Hampshire River Board has been satisfied.

### Public Cleansing

Public cleansing facilities in the Borough have been maintained, a full weekly refuse collection service being given to domestic properties and more frequent service to trade premises. Salvage income has been increased. The introduction of a five-day working week early in 1961 may entail some reorganisation of the cleansing service, especially to trade premises. It is hoped that with the provision of proper containers by the trades people, and with the co-operation of those concerned, a service will be maintained and the public health requirements satisfied.

### Public Conveniences

The existing public conveniences have continued to give a limited service to the public, but it has not been found possible to produce schemes for additional conveniences during the year for submission to the Council due to the other commitments of the Department, but it is hoped that it will be done in the near future.

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- 25 -  
Slum Clearance Programme

The programme as submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government in 1955 under Section 1 of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, is as follows:-

Houses in Town Area	-	111
Houses in Rural Area	-	21
		<hr/>
<u>Total</u>		132

The following is a summary of the action taken up to the end of 1960:-

Original Programme	-	132
Deletions	-	15
		<hr/>
		117
Additions 1959	-	13
Additions 1960	-	4
		<hr/>
		134
Action taken or commenced	-	91
		<hr/>
Remaining	-	43

Details of action taken during the year is as follows:-

(a) Individual Unfit Houses

(i) Houses Demolished

13, New Street.  
7 & 9, Adelaide Road.

Rehousing was undertaken by the Council.

(ii) Demolition Orders

Demolition Orders were made in respect of 2 & 4, East Street, and 12, Junction Road.

(iii) Closing Orders

Closing Orders were made in respect of 28, East Street, 116, 117, 118 and 119, Meadow View Cottages, 11 Marlborough Street, and 24, East Street.

(i) East Street Clearance Area (3 houses)

This area comprising houses known as Nos. 56, 58, and 60, East Street, and other buildings thereon was declared to be a Clearance Area at the end of 1959, the land to be purchased by agreement, and if necessary, compulsorily. Negotiations were proceeding at the end of the year.

ii) Winchester Street Clearance Area (9 houses)

This area comprising houses known as Nos. 46 to 62, Winchester Street, was declared to be a Clearance Area at the end of 1959, the land to be purchased by agreement, and if necessary, compulsorily.

It was decided to purchase land adjoining in order to redevelop the area in a satisfactory manner. Negotiations were proceeding at the end of the year.

iii) South Street Clearance Area No. 2. (9 houses)

This area comprising houses known as Nos. 46 to 62, South Street, was declared to be a Clearance Area.

) Action in Respect of Dwellings not Included in Slum Clearance Programme

Flat No. 7, Down House.	-	Closing Order
26, South Street, Andover.	-	Closing Order

i) Housing Act, 1957. (Section 9)

Appeal against Notice to Require Repair of Unfit House

An Appeal against a Notice was made by the landlord of No. 7, The Crescent, Andover. Although the County Court Judge, in his summing up, agreed that unless certain of the repairs specified in the Notice were carried out, the house would not be reasonably suitable for occupation.

The Town Clerk submitted that the Judge should amend the Notice accordingly, but His Honour declined to do so, and squashed the Notice completely.

Section 11 (3) provides that on an appeal to the County Court, the Judge may make such order either confirming or squashing or varying the Notice, as he thinks fit.

The judgement in this particular case adds weight to the contention supported by prominent Local Government Officers that all Housing Act Appeals should be dealt with by tribunals of technical experts.

In any case, consideration should be given to the amendment of Section 11 (3) requiring that the Judge shall vary the Notice if he finds that one or more items included in a Notice renders the house unfit for habitation. This would be in line with the provision of Section 4 (1) which lays down a standard of fitness in 8 matters (a) to (h), and a house shall be deemed to be unfit for human habitation if, and only if, it is so far defective in one or more of these matters that it is not reasonably suitable for occupation in that condition.

Furthermore, Section 9 would be more useful if the words "is in any respect" were reintroduced, preceding the words "unfit for human habitation" as in the 1936 Act.

Rent Act, 1957.

Part I - Applications for Certificates of Disrepair

(1) Number of applications for certificates	3
(2) Number of decisions not to issue certificates	-
(3) Number of decisions to issue certificates	:
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	1
(b) in respect of all defects	1
(4) Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	-
(5) Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	-
(6) Number of certificates issued	1

Part II - Applications for Cancellation of Certificates

7) Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	1
8) Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	-
9) Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objection	-
10) Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	1

Part III - Certificates as to the Remedying of Defects

No. of certificates issued	2
----------------------------	---

Public Health Act, 1936.

a) Moveable Dwellings

(i) Sites for Moveable Dwellings

The following sites were licensed and used for residential purposes:-

Harewood Garage, London Road	-	12 caravans
Icknield Way	-	34 caravans
Shaw Close, Weyhill Road	-	90 caravans

(ii) Moveable Dwellings

Applications for individual licences were granted in respect of 37 dwellings. 1 application was refused.

(iii) Municipal Camping Site

This site was closed at the end of 1959.

The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960.

This Act, which came into force on the 29th August, 1960, introduced a licensing system and strengthened planning control.

All necessary steps were taken to implement the provisions of the Act, by a survey of caravan sites within the Borough, and consultation and meetings with the County Planning Officer and the officers of Local Authorities within the area.

The Town Clerk, Medical Officer of Health, Borough Surveyor and Chief Public Health Inspector, conferred together to settle a form of standard site licence conditions for the approval of the Public Health Committee. The decision made as a result of this work will be shown in the Annual Report for 1961.

## Meat and Meat Inspection

### Slaughtering

The new Public Slaughterhouse, built at a cost of over £21,000, and situated at Enham Arch, New Street, came into use on the 8th May.

The main building is of precast concrete construction, and provides for a daily throughput of 40 cattle units. A Plan and Key giving sizes is shown in Appendix 'D' (ii) and 'D' (iii).

The slaughtering is carried out by a contractor (a local wholesale and retail butcher) under an agreement with the Council, including a Clause which provides that there shall be no slaughtering other than casualties or cases of genuine emergency on Sundays or on any weekday after 6 p.m.

### Inspection

100% inspection of all animals slaughtered was carried out, details of which are shown in Appendix 'D' (i). Over 15,000 animals were slaughtered and this entailed 664 visits and working a great number of hours beyond normal during the year, including Bank Holidays. Regular Sunday slaughtering took place until the new Slaughterhouse came into operation in May.

The effect of the tuberculosis eradication scheme of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is still reflected in the low figures for tuberculosis. (Reference Appendix 'D' (i).

### Disposal of Condemned Meat

No difficulty has arisen regarding the disposal of condemned meat. Voluntary surrender of all meat and offal found to be unfit for human consumption is obtained and a certificate given to the owner.

All unfit meat and offal is weighed and immediately removed in special bins from the slaughterhouse to a separate fly proof condemned-meat-room from which it is taken by arrangement with a reputable contractor who has entered into an undertaking to the effect that the meat and offal is sterilised and processed as required by the Meat (Staining and Sterilization) Regulations, 1960.

As an additional safeguard all condemned meat and offal is severely mutilated and stained with a vegetable dye before it is permitted to be removed from the condemned-meat-room when a receipt is obtained from the contractor.

#### Cysticercus Bovis

100% inspection of beef carcasses and offal for the detection of lesions is carried out and details of carcasses dealt with are shown in appendix 'D'(i).

Affected carcasses and offal are removed for cold storage for a period of 14 days at a temperature not exceeding 20°F. This complies with Memo/3 Meat, but the carcass is labelled and a release certificate issued to the owner which permits the removal of the carcass at the expiration of the storage period. No difficulty has been experienced in this respect to date.

#### Liver Fluke

The continued loss of liver by reason of fluke (*Distoma Hepaticum*) is still a matter for attention. 152 livers and 208 part livers of cattle, and 5 livers of sheep, being condemned during the year 1960, but the majority of these are collected for pharmaceutical purposes.

### Ascaris (Milk Spots)

482 livers amounting to approximately 1,500 lbs. of liver were condemned by reason of milk spots during the year. Apart from the loss of liver mentioned, there is an animal health problem with ascaris affecting the growth of pigs, and in many cases causing death in young pigs.

### Knacker's Yards

These are situated in the adjoining rural districts and meat from one is sold from premises within the Borough for animal food.

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### Watercress Beds

Watercress growing is classified as one of the industries of Andover and a fair number of persons of both sexes find regular and seasonal employment in its various branches.

The groups of beds in the Borough of Andover cover an area of approximately 14 acres and the produce finds its way to most of the large markets by rail and road.

An inspection of watercress beds and packing premises was made during the year, and particular attention paid to the final washing.

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### Nuisance from Pigeons

The nuisance experienced from pigeons lessened considerably, particularly on the Guildhall, but trapping was continued on the roof with the result that 32 were humanely destroyed during the year. Racing pigeons are returned to the owners through the recognised organisations.

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Miscellaneous Licences Issued

Game Dealers Licences

Eleven licences were in force at the end of the year.

Pet Animals Act, 1951.

The above Act provides for the licensing of persons keeping pet shops subject to compliance with such conditions as may be specified in the licence.

One licence was granted in respect of a shop selling goldfish and birds.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

Under this Act, certain premises wherein any of the filling materials prescribed in the Act are used for upholstery, stuffing or lining of bedding, toys, baby carriages, etc., have to be registered with the Council. The only premises required to be registered are those used by Enham Industries, Enham Alamein, and these were inspected twice during the year.

The Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958.

The above Act provides for the humane and scientific slaughter of animals, the licensing of slaughtermen, and for purposes connected therewith, and covers the kinds of animals and types of instruments to be specified in the licence. Ten applications for licences were granted for a period of twelve months in each case. Action regarding contravention of the provisions of the Act was not found necessary during the year.

The Temple-Cox and Cash captive bolt type humane killer is used at the Public Slaughterhouse. An Electroethaler is used for stunning pigs and sheep. Every endeavour is made to ensure that all animals are slaughtered without pain or suffering and a demonstration of the methods employed is given to anyone interested.

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Market Stalls and Street Traders

The Saturday street market continues and the number of stall-holders selling food-stuffs is as follows:-

Fruit and Greengrocery	-	5
Fish	-	2
Canned and Pre-packed goods	-	1
Butcher	-	1

A standpipe is fixed in the Market Place so that traders can obtain water, but the provision of adequate public washing facilities with hot water, soap and towels is an urgent necessity in the Market Place.

The number of Street Traders, other than stall-holders, is as follows:-

Fruit and Greengrocery	-	3
Grocery and Provisions	-	1
Butchers	-	2
Fish	-	1
Ice-Cream	-	3

In addition to the control under the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, the Council have adopted byelaws with respect to the handling, wrapping etc. of food, and the sale of food in the open air, also Byelaws have been made to control rubbish and litter.

Borough Market

Sales by auction of poultry (live and dressed) rabbits and hares, and miscellaneous foodstuffs, take place on Fridays at the Borough Market, Bridge Street, and regular inspection is carried out before sale.

An official Egg Grading and Packing Station is attached to this market. The storage and disposal of egg yolks from breakages was found to be satisfactory.

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Inspection and Supervision of Food Premises

Number of Premises

The following gives the number of food premises by type of business:-

Butchers	-	13	
Grocers	-	13	
Bakehouses	-	8	
Works Canteens	-	8	
Fish Friers	-	3	
School Kitchens			
and Canteens	-	15	
General Stores	-	30	
Greengrocers	-	13	
Cafes and			
Restaurants	-	28	
Dairies	-	8	
Wet Fishmongers	-	4	
Licensed Premises	-	38	
Slaughterhouses			
Private	-	Nil	
Public	-	1	
Ice-Cream Retailers	-	55	
Ice-Cream			
Manufacturers	-	1	<u>Total - 238</u>

Registered Premises

The following is the number of food premises by type registered under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955:-

Manufacture and storage of ice-cream	1
Storage and sale of ice-cream	55
Manufacture of sausages	13
Manufacture of pies	2
Cooking of hams	4
Frying of fish and potatoes	3

Number of Dairies registered under the Milk and Dairies Regulations,

1949 - 1954:- 8.

(iii) Inspection of Registered Premises

The number of inspections is as follows:-

Ice-Cream Premises	-	41
Sausage Manufacturers	-	29
Fish Friers	-	15
Pie Manufacturers	-	20

Other Food Premises (Not Registered)

All types including Bakehouses - 141.

(iv) Education

No special campaign has been carried out but much work is still being done on an advisory basis during the course of inspection.

(v) Disposal of Condemned Food

All condemned food, other than meat, is disposed of at the Council's Refuse Incinerator.

The method of disposal of condemned meat is dealt with under the heading of "Meat and Meat Inspection" (Reference Page 29).

(vi) The Ice-Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1947-1952.

One small scale manufacturer using a complete cold mix continued, but is likely to cease business during the year.

Temperatures are checked and conservators inspected regularly at all premises, and 60 samples of ice-cream from the above manufacturer and from retailers were submitted for bacteriological examination by the Methylene Blue reduction test at the Public Health Laboratory, Winchester, with the result that all samples were placed in Provisional Grade 1.

(vii) The Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955 - 1956.

Routine inspection of food premises is carried out and except in 2 cases all contraventions were dealt with informally without resort to written notice.

A combined fishmonger-green grocer-butcher's shop was completely reconditioned and brought up to standard.

One cafe ceased business, the occupier being unable to comply with the Regulations.

Contraventions Remedied under the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955.

Number of notices served	-	2
Number of notices complied with	-	1

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Shops Act

Shops Act, 1950.

Routine inspections are carried out covering the following matters: -

- (a) Provision of washing facilities and sanitary accommodation;
- (b) Provision of lighting and heating;
- (c) Facilities for taking meals;
- (d) Closing of shops on weekly half-holidays;
- (e) Evening closing;
- (f) Assistants weekly half-holidays and meal intervals;
- (g) Conditions of employment of young persons under 18 years of age;
- (h) Sunday trading.

The Chief Public Health Inspector holds the Statutory appointment as Shops Act Inspector for the purposes of enforcing the provisions of the Act relating to (a) (d) (e) (f) (g) and (h) above.

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INSPECTIONSAPPENDIX 'A'

The following table shows the number and nature of the inspections carried out during the year:-

Houses (Public Health Act, 1936, Housing Act, 1957 and Rent Act, 1957)	289
Overcrowding	8
Drains and Sanitary Fittings	142
Water Supplies	58
Slaughterhouses	664
Animal Food Premises	13
Dairies and Pasteurising Plants	256
Food and Ice-Cream Premises	210
Unsound Food	30
Shops (Section 38)	76
Schools	32
Bakehouses, Factories, Workplaces and Outworkers	85
Fish Friers	15
Market Stalls	59
Watercress Beds	31
Swimming Pools	40
Moveable Dwellings and Caravan Sites	183
Public Conveniences (including Inns)	46
Dustbins	6
Nuisances from:-	
Smell	7
Smoke	1
Piggeries	2
Rubbish	2
Farms	2
Infested Premises:-	
Flies	16
Rats and Mice	41
Wasps	40
Fleas	4
Cockroaches	1
Bugs	2
Infectious Diseases	35
Miscellaneous	67
<u>Total</u>	<u>2,463</u>

NOTICES SERVED1. Informal Notices

Housing Defects	16
Drains and Sanitary Fittings	7
Defective water service fittings	3
Defective rain water gutters	1
Condition of premises	2
Food Hygiene Regulations	2
Unsatisfactory caravan	3
Weeds	1
Condition of Roadway	1
	<hr/>
	36
	<hr/>

2. Defects Remedied after Service of Informal Notices

Housing defects	24
Drains and Sanitary Fittings	8
Defective water service fittings	3
Defective rain water gutters	1
Condition of premises	2
Food Hygiene Regulations	1
Unsatisfactory caravan	3
Weeds	1
Condition of Roadway	1
Flooding of premises	1
	<hr/>
	45
	<hr/>

3. Statutory Notices

Housing defects 2

4. Statutory Notices  
Complied With

Housing defects 2

5. Works carried out by the  
Council in Default

Nil.

COMPLAINTSAPPENDIX 'C'

The following is a list of the complaints received during the year and gives a good idea of the variety and amount of work involved:-

Blocked Drains	126	Burning rubbish	
Blocked W.C.'s	14	and car tyres	1
Blocked Sinks	5	Smoke from caravan	1
Cesspool overflowing	1	Poultry manure	1
Choked Gutters	1	Offensive ashes from	
Blocked Rain Water Pipe	1	Incinerator	1
Drains and Sanitary Fittings	23	Smell	8
Defective Water Service Fittings	7	Waste water from caravan	1
Burst Water Pipe	1	Noise	1
Housing Defects (General)	17	Flooding	3
Defective Sink	1	Loose paving slab	1
Leaking Boiler	1	Wasps nests	131
Dampness	7	Flies	27
Leaking roofs	2	Ants	27
Leaking roofs and gutters	1	Rabbits	2
Condition of house	1	Fleas	4
Unsatisfactory Caravan	2	Cockroaches	5
Unsound food	13	Beetles	4
Dirty bottle of milk	1	Bees	2
Sour milk	1	Woodlice	1
Glass in milk	1	Woodworm	1
Metal foil cap in milk	1	Slugs	2
Unsatisfactory milk delivery vehicle	1	Maggots	1
Dustbin not emptied	8	Bugs	1
Dustbins defective	1	Spiders	1
Dustbin left outside		Moths	1
after being emptied	1	Nuisances from:-	
Overgrown hedge and		Dead Cats	1
unauthorised shed	1	Starlings in roof	1
Weeds	2	Chickens	1
Rubbish	3	Stoats	1
	<hr/> 245 <hr/>		<hr/> 232 <hr/>

Total - 477

Meat Inspection APPENDIX 'D'  
Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in Whole or in Part

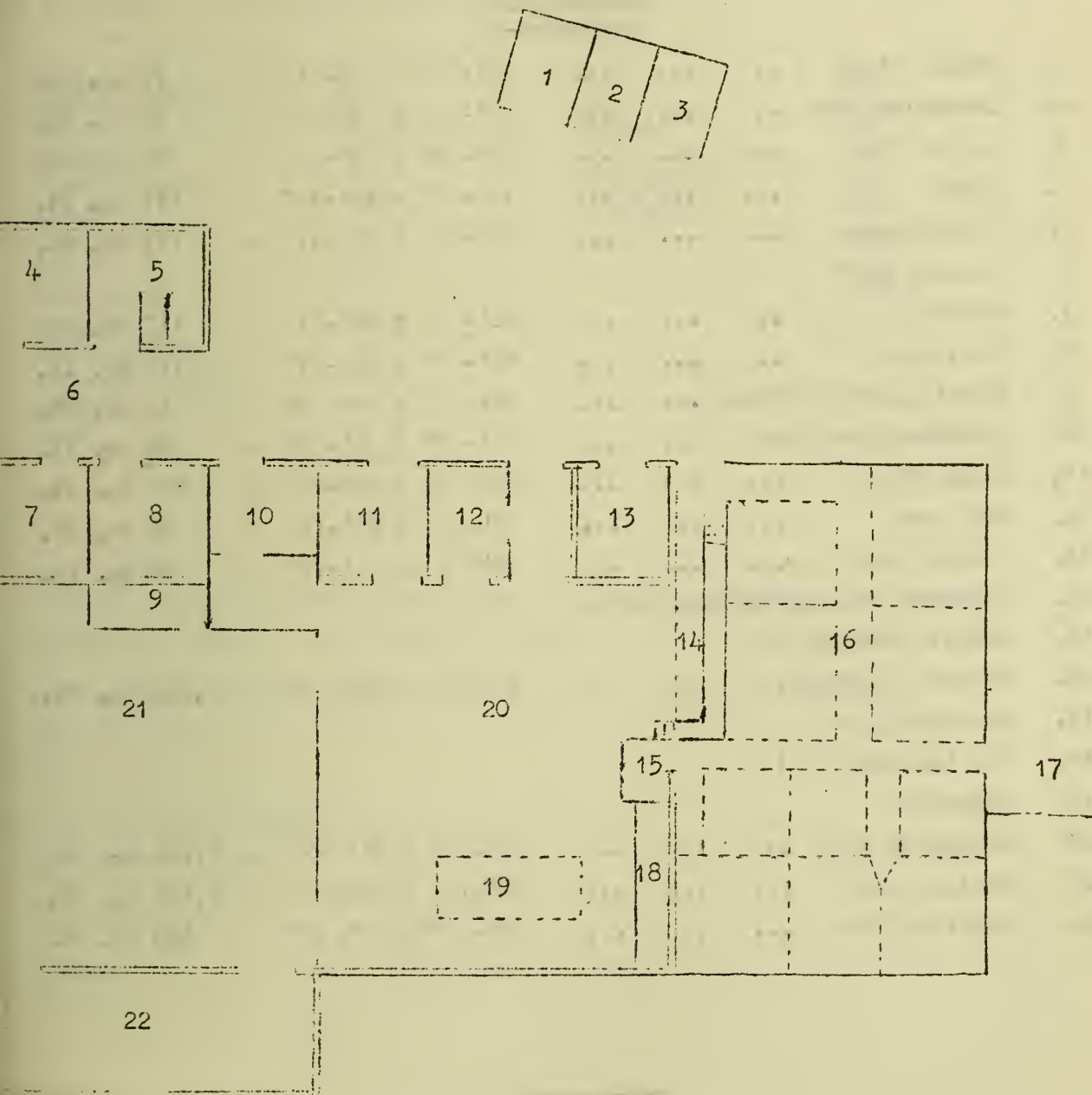
	<u>Cattle</u> <u>Excluding</u> <u>Cows</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u> <u>and</u> <u>Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number killed (if known)	1,344	316	541	6,443	6,843	
Number inspected	1,344	316	541	6,443	6,843	
<u>All Diseases except</u> <u>Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	3	3	11	17	
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	358	166	5	188	917	
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	29.6%	53.3%	1.4%	3.1%	13.7%	
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2	1	-	-	126	
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0.15%	0.31%	-	-	1.84%	
<u>Cysticercosis</u>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	12	-	-	-	-	
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	12	-	-	-	-	
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	

Weight of Meat and Organs Condemned

	<u>Tuberculosis</u>		<u>Other Diseases</u>	
	<u>cwts.</u>	<u>lbs.</u>	<u>cwts.</u>	<u>lbs.</u>
Carcases and parts of carcasses	9	96	51	61
Organs		42	74	3
Total:	10	26	125	11
Total Weight: 6 tons : 16 cwts : 25 lbs				

BOROUGH OF ANDOVER

PUBLIC ABATTOIR



BOROUGH OF ANDOVERPUBLIC ABATTOIRKEY TO PLAN

1.	Fodder store	...	...	...	10'- 0" x 7'- 0" =	70 sq. ft.
2.	Isolation pen	...	...	...	10'- 0" x 7'- 0" =	70 sq. ft.
3.	Manure pit	...	...	...	10'- 0" x 7'- 0" =	70 sq. ft.
4.	Store	...	...	...	10'- 9" x 10'-11" =	117 sq. ft.
5.	Conveniences	...	...	...	10'- 9" x 10'-11" =	117 sq. ft.
6.	Covered way					
7.	Office	...	...	...	10'- 9" x 10'-11" =	117 sq. ft.
8.	Mess room	...	...	...	10'- 7" x 10'-11" =	116 sq. ft.
9.	Meat Inspectors Office	...	...	...	10'- 7" x 4'- 0" =	42 sq. ft.
10.	Condemned meat room	...	...	...	10'- 7" x 8'- 0" =	84 sq. ft.
11.	Hides room	...	...	...	10'- 7" x 10'-11" =	116 sq. ft.
12.	Gut room	...	...	...	7'- 9" x 10'-11" =	84 sq. ft.
13.	Boiler room	...	...	...	8'- 5" x 10'-11" =	92 sq. ft.
14.	Stunning pen and Drovers walk .					
15.	Smalls stunning pen					
16.	Covered lairage	...	...	...	30'- 0" x 48'- 0" =	1,282 sq. ft.
17.	Unloading pen					
18.	Pig bleeding rail					
19.	Hogmaster					
20.	Slaughter Hall	...	...	...	32'-11" x 36'- 0" =	1,186 sq. ft.
21.	Cooling Hall	...	...	...	32'-11" x 36'- 0" =	1,101 sq. ft.
22.	Chilling Room	...	...	...	32'- 9" x 11'- 8" =	380 sq. ft.

Other Food Condemned

Condemnation certificates were issued in respect of the following food voluntarily surrendered by private traders:-

<u>Canned Food</u>	<u>Cans</u>		<u>lbs</u>
Meat	54	Butter	99
Fruit	75	Cheese Spread	28
Cooked bacon	9	Dripping	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
Peas	3	Margarine	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tomatoes	21	Yeast	28
Soup	3		
Marmalade	1		191 lbs.
Milk	12		
Swiss fondue	3		
Lemonade powder	2		
Salmon	1		
Rice	1		
	<u>275</u>		

Sundry other foodstuffs were condemned including 1 gallon of cockles, 14 chicken (30 lbs), and 11 lbs of Ox liver.

The disposal of this food is dealt with at the Council's Refuse Incinerator.

Meat on Butchers' Premises

Home Killed Meat	28 lbs.
Imported Meat	Nil
<u>Total</u>	<u>28 lbs.</u>

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Factories Acts, 1937 & 1948.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health  
(including inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors.)

<u>Premises</u>	<u>Number on Register</u>	<u>Number of</u>		
		<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Written Notices</u>	<u>Occupies Prosecu</u>
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	17	39	-	-
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	95	22	-	-
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers premises.)	6	12	-	-
<u>Total</u>	118	73	-	-

2. Cases in which defects were found.

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Number of cases in which defects were found</u>				<u>Number of cas in whi prosecu instit</u>
	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>	<u>Referred To H.M. Inspector</u>	<u>By H.M. Inspector</u>	
Want of cleanliness (S1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors(S6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	1	-	-	-
<u>Total</u>	-	1	-	-	-

Sections 110 and 111

There is one outworker on the list engaged in the making of wearing apparel.  
No action necessary.

Tuberculosis

<u>Age Periods</u>	<u>New Cases &amp; Transfers</u>			<u>Deaths</u>		
	<u>Respiratory</u>			<u>Respiratory</u>		
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>
0 -						
1 -						
5 -						
15 -	2		2			
25 -						
35 -	1	1	2		1	1
45 -	5		5	1		1
55 -	2		2			
65 and upwards	1		1			
<u>Total</u>	11	1	12	1	1	2

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Number of Cases on the Tuberculosis Register on 31st December, 1960.  
(31st December, 1959 in brackets)

	<u>Males</u>		<u>Females</u>		<u>Total</u>	
Respiratory	103	(96)	42	(44)	145	(140)
Non-respiratory	8	(8)	13	(13)	21	(21)
<u>Total</u>	111	(104)	55	(57)	166	(161)

During the year the number of cases on the Tuberculosis Register has increased by 5, as shown in the second Table. There was 1 new case, 11 transfers from other Districts, and 2 deaths as shown in the first Table. In addition, 5 cases left the area.

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Prevalence of and Control Over Infectious and Other Diseases

Final numbers according to sex and age after corrections of cases of infectious and other notifiable diseases notified during the year ended 31st December, 1960:-

	<u>Scarlet Fever</u>			<u>Measles</u>		
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>
Under 1 year	1		1	1		1
1 year		1	1	1	2	3
2 years	2		2	4	2	6
3 years	2	1	3	1	2	3
4 years	2	3	5	4	3	7
5- 9 years	8	8	16	13	11	24
10- 14 years	3	2	5	1	1	2
15- 24 years	1	1	2	1		1
25 and over						
Age Unknown	2		2			
<u>Total</u>	21	16	37	26	21	47

Erysipelas  
1 Female Aged 15-44 years

Pneumonia  
1 Male Aged 15-44 years

Dysentery  
1 Male Aged 5 - 9 years  
1 Male Aged 15 -24 years

Food Poisoning  
2 Female Aged 15 - 44 years

Puerperal Pyrexia  
4 Female

-----

Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immunisations  
Completed During the Year 1960

<u>Age at Date of final primary injection (as regards Col.2) or of rein- forcing injection (as regards Col.3)</u>	<u>Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation</u>	<u>Number of children who received a rein- forcing injection</u>
<u>Diphtheria alone</u>		
Under 1 year	-	-
1 - 4 years	-	-
5 - 14 years	-	38
<u>Total</u>	-	38

Diphtheria/Whooping Cough Combined

Under 1 year	-	-
1 - 4 years	1	-
5 - 14 years	-	17
<u>Total</u>	1	17

Diphtheria/Tetanus Combined

Under 1 year	-	-
1 - 4 years	1	-
5 - 14 years	-	-
<u>Total</u>	1	-

Diphtheria/Whooping Cough/Tetanus Combined

Under 1 year	250	-
1 - 4 years	22	2
5 - 14 years	21	312
<u>Total</u>	293	314

<u>Number Vaccinated</u>	<u>Vaccinations (Smallpox)</u>					<u>Total</u>
	<u>Under 1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2-4</u>	<u>5-14</u>	<u>15 &amp; over</u>	
1st January-30th June	76	5	1	-	2	84
1st July-31st December	112	4	2	-	5	123
<u>Number Re-Vaccinated</u>						
1st January-30th June			2	8	21	31
1st July-31st December			3	4	24	31

Table of Deaths

APPENDIX 'I'

	<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>		<u>Total</u>	
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	(3)	2	(0)	3	(3)
Tuberculosis, other	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
Syphilitic Disease	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
Diphtheria	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
Whooping Cough	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
Meningococcal Infections	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
Acute Poliomyelitis	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
Measles	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	(0)	0	(0)	1	(0)
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	1	(2)	0	(0)	1	(2)
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	3	(2)	1	(1)	4	(3)
Malignant neoplasm, breast	0	(0)	4	(6)	4	(6)
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	0	(0)	1	(0)	1	(0)
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	7	(3)	6	(8)	13	(11)
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
Diabetes	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
Vascular lesions of nervous system	10	(16)	16	(8)	26	(24)
Coronary disease, angina	11	(23)	16	(6)	27	(29)
Hypertension with heart disease	1	(1)	3	(2)	4	(3)
Other heart disease	22	(21)	21	(21)	43	(42)
Other circulatory disease	4	(0)	1	(3)	5	(3)
Influenza	0	(1)	0	(2)	0	(3)
Pneumonia	1	(2)	3	(1)	4	(3)
Bronchitis	6	(6)	4	(2)	10	(8)
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	(1)	0	(1)	1	(2)
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3	(4)	0	(0)	3	(4)
Gastritis, enteritis, and diarrhoea	2	(0)	0	(0)	2	(0)
Nephritis and nephrosis	1	(1)	1	(0)	2	(1)
Hyperplasia of prostate	0	(1)	0	(0)	0	(1)
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	0	(0)	0	(1)	0	(1)
Congenital malformations	0	(1)	0	(0)	0	(1)
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	10	(11)	12	(15)	22	(26)
Motor vehicle accidents	0	(1)	1	(0)	1	(1)
All other accidents	2	(1)	0	(4)	2	(5)
Suicide	0	(1)	2	(1)	2	(2)
Homicide and operations of war	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
 All Causes	 87	 (102)	 94	 (82)	 181	 (184)

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County Health ServicesHealth Visitors

Miss M. L. Collins  
Miss D. D. Woodcock  
Miss N. White

District Nurse/Midwives

Miss E. M. Ford  
Mrs. A. Cousins  
Miss N. Rutter

District Nurse

Mrs. B. E. Jones

Andover Health Centre, Junction Road, Andover.Clinics

Ante-Natal Clinic	2nd & 4th Mondays
Child Guidance Clinic	By Appointment only
Child Welfare Clinic	Thursdays
Dental Clinic	By Appointment only
Eye Clinic	By Appointment only
School Clinic	Wednesdays
Orthopaedic Surgeon's Clinic	4th Tuesdays
Speech Clinic	By Appointment only
Toddlers Clinic	4th Fridays
Tuberculosis Clinic	Wednesdays
Immunisation Clinic	1st Saturdays
Poliomyelitis Vaccination Clinic (Adults)	2nd Wednesdays

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